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THE IDENTITY OF *HEMITRIOZA WASHINGTONIA* KLYVER AND *APHALARA PUNCTELLUS* VAN DUZEE

(Homoptera: Psyllidae)

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Klyver (1930) described as *Hemitrioza washingtonia* a single male psyllid collected at Toppenish, Washington. The writer has examined this specimen, mounted on a slide, in the collection of Stanford University. It proves to be a species of *Calophya* rather than *Hemitrioza* and is typical of the genus in all of its characters. It is readily distinguishable from *Hemitrioza* by the very large and conspicuous pterostigma, by other venational characters and by the very short antennae. *Hemitrioza sonchi* Crawford still remains the only species known in that genus.

Of the previously described species of *Calophya*, *C. washingtonia* is most closely related to *C. nigripennis* (Riley). The bright yellow thorax and genal processes of *nigripennis*, however, serve to distinguish it readily from *washingtonia* which, according to Klyver, is uniform medium brown over the entire body. A species closely related to *washingtonia* has been collected by the writer in southern California and will be described in a later paper.

Van Duzee (1923) described as new, three species of psyllids (*Aphalara mera*, *A. punctellus*, and *A. nupera*) collected by the Expedition of the California Academy of Sciences to the Gulf of California. The writer (1945) reported that the species described as *A. mera* is *Heteropsylla texana* Crawford.

Recent examination of the other two species described by Van Duzee revealed that *nupera* was placed correctly in *Aphalara* where it resembles *A. pulchella* Crawford, and that *punctellus* is a synonym of *Aphalaroida inermis* Crawford.

The following comments are given to supplement the descriptions published for this species by Crawford and by Van Duzee. The body does not have conspicuous glandular hairs except on the distal portions of the vertex and a few on the pleuron in front of the wings. The proctiger of the male genitalia is 0.34 mm.

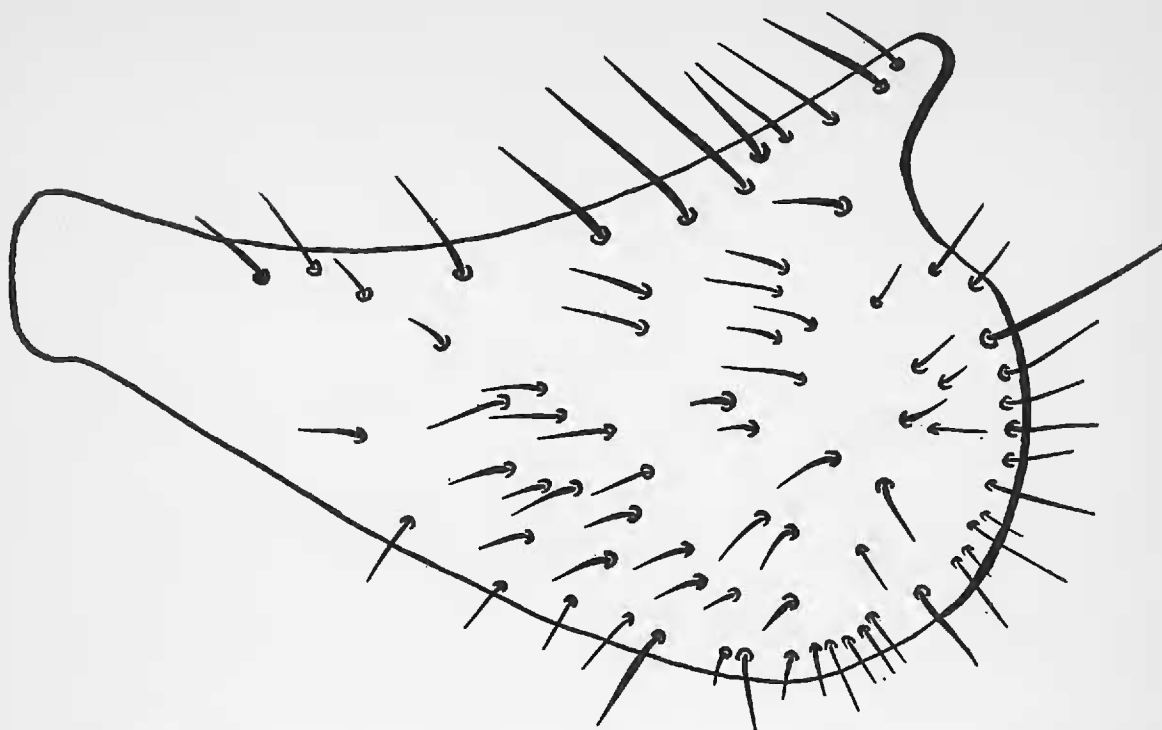


Fig. 1. *Aphalaroida inermis* Crawford. Inner surface of male forcep.

long, simple, straight, with the margins converging slightly toward the rounded apex. Most of the basal two-thirds of the anterior face of the proctiger is bare. The distal portion is covered with short but dense pubescence. The forceps are approximately one-half as long as the proctiger and somewhat pyriform in lateral view (Fig. 1), the caudal margin being convexly rounded and the cephalic margin concave in outline. The apex is broadly rounded except for the anterior portion which is produced cephalad and slightly mesad as a thumb-like lobe. The medial portion of the apex bears a narrow, medially produced flange on the inner face. Setae are sparse on the outer surface, but common and conspicuous on the mesal face of the forceps, the largest arising primarily near the cephalic margin.

LITERATURE CITED

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